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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



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COFFEE  
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## LOW BRAZIL CROP REDUCES

## WORLD COFFEE PRODUCTION

The Foreign Agricultural Service's first estimate of the 1964-65 world coffee crop places total production at 52.6 million bags, and exportable production, at 38.6 million bags. The drop of over 20 percent from the 1963-64 crop -- 67.8 million total production and 53.9 million exportable -- is due to the sharply lowered Brazilian outturn. The 1964-65 estimate for individual countries should be regarded as very preliminary because, with the exception of Brazil, it will be some time before harvest gets under way in most important producing countries.

In evaluating the 1964-65 production estimates, it is particularly important that the term exportable production, as used by the Foreign Agricultural Service, should be clearly understood. Exportable production, by definition, is the difference between total production and estimated domestic consumption. It is not synonymous to the production of export quality coffee. An understanding of this definition, as it relates to the 1964-65 Brazilian estimate, is most important.

The total 1964-65 Brazilian crop is estimated at 11 million bags. Since domestic consumption totals 7 million, exportable production is placed at 4 million. However, this does not mean that only 4 million bags of the crop will be available for export. Indications are that the quality of this crop is very good and that about 9 million bags will be of export quality. Brazil will be able to draw on its large reserves for the remainder of its 1964-65 domestic needs.

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This circular contains more detailed information than the summary of similar title published in the World Agricultural Production and Trade Statistical Report of June 1964.

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1964-65 with comparisons <sup>1/</sup>

Continent and country	Average : 1955/56- 1959/60	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1st estimate 1964-65
	1,000 bags <sup>2/</sup>	1,000 bags <sup>2/</sup>	1,000 bags <sup>2/</sup>	1,000 bags <sup>2/</sup>	1,000 bags <sup>2/</sup>
North America:					
Costa Rica .....	734	1,140	1,050	1,050	750
Cuba .....	713	800	650	475	550
Dominican Republic .....	549	600	570	600	580
El Salvador .....	1,436	1,900	1,650	1,800	1,800
Guatemala .....	1,357	1,700	1,900	1,750	1,650
Haiti .....	600	725	650	650	650
Honduras .....	321	365	410	375	400
Mexico .....	1,716	2,350	2,200	2,650	2,800
Nicaragua .....	376	440	485	450	520
Panama .....	3/ 27	85	73	80	85
Trinidad & Tobago .....	44	42	60	75	80
Other <sup>4/</sup> .....	427	426	416	333	402
Total North America .....	8,300	10,573	10,114	10,288	10,267
South America:					
Brazil .....	28,300	35,000	27,000	26,000	11,000
Colombia .....	7,360	7,800	7,500	7,800	7,800
Ecuador .....	521	850	730	800	830
Peru .....	324	710	770	780	800
Venezuela .....	835	750	850	950	950
Other <sup>5/</sup> .....	63	101	124	128	143
Total South America .....	37,403	45,211	36,974	36,458	21,523
Africa:					
Angola .....	1,443	2,800	3,100	2,800	2,800
Burundi <sup>6/</sup> .....	---	---	300	150	175
Cameroon <sup>7/</sup> .....	405	835	825	850	900
Central African Republic .....	3/ 41	145	105	185	150
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	1,195	900	1,100	1,100	1,100
Ethiopia .....	1,100	1,430	1,490	1,525	1,550
Guinea .....	8/ 114	235	215	225	225
Ivory Coast .....	2,130	1,650	3,350	4,000	3,650
Kenya .....	415	525	635	730	800
Malagasy Republic .....	902	800	1,000	1,000	950
Ruanda-Urundi <sup>9/</sup> .....	10/ 120	460	---	---	---
Rwanda <sup>6/</sup> .....	---	---	200	125	125
Tanganyika .....	375	400	470	550	600
Togo .....	122	172	177	252	222
Uganda .....	1,508	1,945	2,945	2,840	2,900
Other <sup>11/</sup> .....	332	316	400	425	427
Total Africa .....	10,202	12,613	16,312	16,757	16,574
Asia and Oceania:					
India .....	712	765	930	1,150	1,200
Indonesia .....	1,343	1,850	2,330	2,170	2,100
Philippines .....	199	680	550	555	560
Yemen .....	88	90	82	80	80
Other <sup>12/</sup> .....	179	295	280	296	309
Total Asia and Oceania .....	2,521	3,680	4,172	4,251	4,249
World total production .....	58,426	72,077	67,572	67,754	52,613

<sup>1/</sup> The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1.  
<sup>2/</sup> 132.276 pounds each. <sup>3/</sup> 2-year average. <sup>4/</sup> Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Martinique, and Puerto Rico. <sup>5/</sup> Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay, and Surinam. <sup>6/</sup> Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruanda-Urundi. <sup>7/</sup> Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. <sup>8/</sup> 3-year average. <sup>9/</sup> Prior to 1959-60, Ruanda-Urundi shown in Congo (Leopoldville). Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. <sup>10/</sup> 1 year only. <sup>11/</sup> Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. <sup>12/</sup> Includes Malaya, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1964-65 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1955/56- 1959/60	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1st estimate 1964-65
	1,000 bags <u>2/</u>	1,000 bags <u>2/</u>	1,000 bags <u>2/</u>	1,000 bags <u>2/</u>	1,000 bags <u>2/</u>
North America:					
Costa Rica .....	658	1,025	930	930	630
Cuba .....	207	200	50	---	---
Dominican Republic .....	421	450	420	450	430
El Salvador .....	1,327	1,800	1,540	1,685	1,685
Guatemala .....	1,158	1,500	1,700	1,540	1,440
Haiti .....	435	525	435	435	435
Honduras .....	262	290	335	300	325
Mexico .....	1,369	1,500	1,250	1,700	1,800
Nicaragua .....	334	395	440	405	475
Panama .....	<u>3/</u> 10	40	19	23	27
Trinidad & Tobago .....	37	35	53	68	72
Other <u>4/</u> .....	171	148	184	105	173
Total North America .....	6,389	7,908	7,356	7,641	7,492
South America:					
Brazil .....	23,360	28,000	20,000	19,000	4,000
Colombia .....	6,550	6,800	6,500	6,800	6,800
Ecuador .....	422	650	530	580	620
Peru .....	251	600	640	640	650
Venezuela .....	472	310	370	435	435
Other <u>5/</u> .....	44	50	73	77	92
Total South America .....	31,099	36,410	28,113	27,532	12,597
Africa:					
Angola .....	1,427	2,750	3,050	2,750	2,750
Burundi <u>6/</u> .....	---	---	295	145	170
Cameroon <u>7/</u> .....	396	820	805	830	880
Central African Republic .....	<u>3/</u> 37	140	100	180	145
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	1,164	850	1,050	1,050	1,050
Ethiopia .....	850	1,100	1,150	1,175	1,200
Guinea .....	<u>8/</u> 105	220	200	210	210
Ivory Coast .....	2,063	1,600	3,300	3,950	3,600
Kenya .....	399	505	615	710	780
Malagasy Republic .....	812	700	900	900	850
Ruanda-Urundi <u>9/</u> .....	<u>10/</u> 118	390	---	---	---
Rwanda <u>6/</u> .....	---	---	195	120	120
Tanganyika .....	369	390	455	535	585
Togo .....	121	170	175	250	220
Uganda .....	1,454	1,933	2,930	2,825	2,885
Other <u>11/</u> .....	308	284	367	392	394
Total Africa .....	9,623	11,852	15,587	16,022	15,839
Asia and Oceania:					
India .....	223	315	370	580	640
Indonesia .....	1,120	1,650	2,080	1,870	1,800
Philippines .....	---	---	---	---	---
Yemen .....	74	80	72	70	70
Other <u>12/</u> .....	63	150	135	141	149
Total Asia and Oceania .....	1,480	2,195	2,657	2,661	2,659
World exportable production ....	48,591	58,365	53,713	53,856	38,587

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based on "registrations" of current crop minus port consumption and coastwise shipments. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 8/ 3-year average. 9/ Prior to 1959-60, Ruanda-Urundi shown in Congo (Leopoldville). Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. 10/ 1 year only. 11/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 12/ Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

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It should also be noted that sizeable quantities of good quality "greenish" coffee from the 1963-64 crop were included in the large Brazilian inventories held on July 1, the beginning of the 1964-65 Brazilian coffee season. Additionally, a substantial part of the large inventories built up prior to 1963-64 are still considered to be of export quality although less desirable than coffee from the 1963-64 and 1964-65 crops.

World trade in coffee increased substantially in 1963, with preliminary data showing exports of 49.7 million bags -- up 7 percent from 1962. World exports in 1964 again are expected to be up as major importers are holding green bean inventories at high levels. Preliminary data place United States gross imports of green coffee during January-June 1964 at about 12 million bags, exceeding comparable imports during the first 6 months of 1963 by 10 percent. The 1963 U. S. imports of green coffee -- 23.8 million bags -- were 2.6 percent below 1962.

### Production

North America: The total 1964-65 North American production is estimated at 10.3 million bags, with exportable at 7.5 million. Both figures closely approximate comparable data for 1963-64.

Recent reports from Costa Rica indicate the 1964-65 crop may be down even further from 1963-64 than had previously been expected. Damage from volcanic ash and drought continues severe, and various disease and insect infestations have been plaguing the crop.

The 1964-65 production in the Dominican Republic is estimated to be down slightly from 1963-64, while little, if any, change is expected for Haiti. Damage early in 1963-64 by Hurricane Flora was substantial in both countries. The 1963-64 crop would have been even smaller had this not been the "on" year in the production cycle. Cuba's production in 1964-65, however, is expected to show a sizeable recovery from the unusually low 1963-64 crop, which was hit by the full force of Hurricane Flora.

El Salvador's 1964-65 crop is expected to be the same as in 1963-64. April rains were beneficial. Although 1964-65 is the "down" year in the Salvadoran production cycle, better cultural practices and increased use of fertilizers appear to be leveling out the year to year fluctuations in production in that country.

Leaf miner damage in Guatemala is unusually extensive this year and the 1964-65 crop will probably be significantly lower than in 1963-64. Defoliation of coffee trees at elevations of 2,500 feet or lower is said to be close to 90 percent.

Honduras' 1964-65 crop is estimated somewhat above the 1963-64 outturn. First reports of Nicaragua's 1964-65 crop indicate that production will be above that of the preceding year.

The 1964-65 crop for Mexico is estimated at a new record high. Generally favorable weather in 1963 resulted in a better-than-expected 1963-64 crop. Favorable weather continued in the first 5 months of 1964. Also, a number of new coffee plantations with better yielding varieties are coming into bearing. The producer price for 1963-64 was reported at 390 pesos per quintal of 57.5 kilograms of parchment coffee (equivalent to about 31 cents per pound, green coffee basis).

Panama's 1964-65 crop is expected up moderately from 1963-64, as is that of Trinidad and Tobago.

South America: South America's total production in 1964-65 of 21.5 million and 12.6 million bags exportable are down sharply from 1963-64, reflecting Brazil's low crop.

The 1964-65 Brazilian crop is down sharply. The first estimate of the total crop is 11 million bags, compared with 26 million bags in 1963-64.

It looks as if the entire Sao Paulo crop, which was seriously affected by a prolonged drought in 1963 and early 1964, will be harvested by the end of July. Coffee trees have benefited from rains and appear to be making a good recovery from the drought damage. In Parana, where frost hurt the crop, trees are reportedly coming back very well from the frost damage.

Regulations covering the marketing of Brazil's 1964-65 crop place the contribution quota at \$22.50 per bag of 60 kilograms (132.3 pounds) and \$28.00 per bag for 1963-64 and previous crops. The new regulations provide for the negotiation of foreign exchange earned from coffee at the free market rate. Resolution 300 of Brazil's Coffee Institute of June 13 set the minimum export price for washed coffee, type 4 or better, at 45 cents per pound, and 43 cents per pound for coffee of type 5/6 and better, free of the Rio zone flavor.

Colombia's production in 1964-65, barring unusually adverse weather, should continue at about the same level as in 1963-64, which has been revised upward to 7.8 million bags. In calendar 1963, coffee accounted for 68 percent of Colombia's total exchange earnings. It has accounted for as much as 85 percent in previous years.

On March 9, Colombia's National Federation of Coffee Growers announced a new purchase price for Federation type coffee in the internal market of 735 pesos per 125 kilograms (equivalent to about 50 cents per pound, f.o.b. basis). This represents an increase of close to 30 percent since November 1963.

Ecuador's 1964-65 crop is estimated slightly above 1963-64. Favorable weather, along with good yields from new plantations, increased the 1963-64 production above earlier estimates. Coffee prices to producers have increased from 540 sucres per hundredweight to 650 sucres (29 to 35 cents per pound) and are expected to remain at this level throughout the season.

Production in Peru in 1964-65 is expected to continue the moderate upward trend of the past few years. Domestic consumption of coffee continues to increase, with the per capita rate growing at about 5 percent a year. With average growing conditions, Venezuela's 1964-65 crop should equal the high level of 1963-64.

Africa: Africa's 1964-65 total production is expected to be 16.6 million bags, with exportable estimated at 15.8 million bags, or slightly below corresponding figures for 1963-64.

Angola's 1964-65 production is estimated at about the same level as in 1963-64 and 300,000 below the very large 1962-63 crop. Weather conditions thus far have been mostly favorable for the 1964-65 crop.

Production in 1964-65 in the Cameroons is estimated somewhat above the 1963-64 level, as yields from young trees increase. Burundi's 1964-65 crop should continue up from the preceding year because of a strong government program to increase coffee output. No change is foreseen in Rwanda's production which has been down in recent years from earlier levels. Some decrease is also expected in the Central African Republic's outturn from 1963-64, when weather conditions were unusually favorable for coffee.

The first estimate for the Congo (Leopoldville) for 1964-65 is that production will be about the same as in 1963-64. About 90 percent of the Congo's total crop is Robusta coffee, the balance being Kivu Arabica. Recent price increases could stimulate some producers to reclaim abandoned plantings. Plantation coffee, which makes up about 75 percent of total acreage, has been reported at close to pre-independence volume, but Congolese, or native, output is still down sharply.

It is probable that a moderate upward trend in Ethiopia's production will continue in 1964-65. Guinea's crop is expected to be about the same in 1964-65 as in the previous year. Under Guinea's seven-year development plan, improved coffee production and marketing procedures are being stressed and output could increase significantly in future years.

Ivory Coast's 1964-65 production is not expected to be as large as the record 1963-64 crop, but it should still represent the largest outturn in Africa by a sizeable margin. The higher level of production in recent years reflects the coming into production of a new and higher yielding species of coffee trees planted 5-6 years ago. Apparently, there have been no new plantings in the past 2-3 years.

The 1964-65 production estimates in both the Malagasy Republic and Togo are below those of 1963-64. Togo's 1963-64 crop was particularly good because of the harvesting of new plantings and unusually favorable weather. Both countries are members of the African and Malagasy Coffee Organization (OAMCAF) and, along with the Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon and the Ivory Coast, form a unit as far as their coffee export quotas under the International Coffee Agreement are concerned.



Productions of the East African countries of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda in 1964-65 are estimated in excess of those of the preceding season. All have shown a distinctive upward trend in production in recent years, due mainly to new plantings coming into production.

Asia and Oceania: The 1964-65 total production in Asia and Oceania is estimated at 4.2 million bags, while exportable production is estimated at 2.7 million. These estimates show little change from those of the preceding year.

India's 1964-65 production is expected to be up again, as the government is actively promoting the production and export of coffee. In the past decade, production has more than doubled. Coffee is a major agricultural industry in South India, where it is mainly grown in the States of Mysore, Madras and Kerala.

The 1964-65 production of Indonesia, Asia's largest producer, is expected down slightly from 1963-64. No significant changes are foreseen for the productions of the Philippines and Yemen in 1964-65 from those of the previous year.

Exportable production estimates for some of the smaller producing countries for 1964-65 (with comparable 1963-64 data in parentheses), in bags of 132.276 pounds are as follows: Jamaica 10,000 (16,000); Puerto Rico 100,000 (45,000); Bolivia 25,000 (20,000); Paraguay 55,000 (45,000); Surinam 8,000 (8,000); Dahomey 28,000 (28,000); Gabon 10,000 (10,000); Ghana 48,000 (48,000); Liberia 78,000 (73,000); Nigeria 33,000 (33,000); Congo (Brazzaville) 14,000 (14,000); Sao Tome and Principe 5,000 (5,000); Sierra Leone 65,000 (68,000); Spanish Guinea 110,000 (110,000); New Caledonia 30,000 (30,000); Papua and New Guinea 80,000 (75,000); Portuguese Timor 33,000 (30,000).

#### World Trade and Developments

World coffee exports in 1963 totaled 49.7 million bags, an increase of 7 per cent over 1962 shipments of 46.6 million bags. It is likely that world exports in 1964 will show a further increase, as major importers, including the United States, are holding green bean inventories at high levels.

COFFEE: Exports by continents as percentage of world exports

Continent	:Average : :1950-54 :	: 1959 :	: 1960 :	: 1961 :	: 1962 :	: 1963
	:Percent :	:Percent :	:Percent :	:Percent :	:Percent :	:Percent
North America.....	14.9	14.7	15.7	14.8	16.2	14.4
South America.....	66.4	58.9	55.4	54.0	52.7	54.9
Africa.....	16.4	22.9	25.1	25.3	26.9	25.8
Asia and Oceania.....	2.3	3.5	3.8	5.9	4.2	4.9
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Exports from South America of 27.3 million bags accounted for 54.9 percent of total 1963 exports, showing a percentage increase over the preceding year's shipments for the first time since 1959. Although Africa's export volume was slightly larger in 1963 than in 1962, its percentage of total exports was somewhat less. North American exports declined from 16.1 percent of total world shipments in 1962 to 14.4 percent in 1963, partly because of a significant drop in shipments from Mexico.

Country-wise, Brazil's exports of 19.5 million bags represented 39.2 percent of 1963 world shipments, as compared with 35.2 percent in 1962. Colombia's share in 1963 was 12.3 percent; Ivory Coast, 6.1 percent; Uganda, 4.9 percent; and Angola, 4.6 percent.

COFFEE: Exports of 9 principal producing countries as percentage of world exports

Country of origin	:Average : :1950-54 :	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	:Percent	:Percent	:Percent	:Percent	:Percent	:Percent
Angola.....	2.8	3.5	3.3	4.4	5.6	4.6
Brazil.....	46.7	41.0	38.5	38.1	35.2	39.2
Colombia.....	17.0	15.1	13.6	12.7	14.1	12.3
El Salvador.....	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.4
Ethiopia.....	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3
Guatemala.....	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.3
Ivory Coast.....	3.3	4.1	5.6	5.8	5.1	6.1
Mexico.....	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.2
Uganda.....	2.0	3.5	4.5	3.9	4.6	4.9

Green coffee inventories in all positions in the United States on March 31 were reported at 4,319,000 bags, as compared with 4,726,000 bags on December 31, 1963. Trade sources, however, have estimated May 31 inventories at 4.8 million bags, or more than one million bags above end-of-May stocks a year ago.

U. S. coffee roastings, including roastings for soluble use, during the first quarter of 1964 totaled 6,722,000 bags, as compared with 6,078,000 bags a year earlier and total 1963 roastings of 22,815,000 bags. First quarter 1964 roastings for soluble use were 1,133,000 bags, as compared with 1,084,000 bags for the preceding three-month period. As of June 30, trade estimates placed U. S. roastings at approximately 11.9 million bags, or about 104 percent of the amount used for the same period in 1963.

On an October 1 - September 30 International Coffee Agreement marketing year basis, United States total imports of green coffee for the first six months of 1963-64 were 13,233,000 bags, compared with 12,511,000 bags during October - March 1962-63. Imports in the 1962-63 season totaled 23,898,000 bags. Re-exports of green coffee during October - March 1963-64 were 270,000 bags, compared with 550,000 bags during October - September, 1962-63. Calendar year

1963 United States green coffee imports totaled 23,835,000 bags, including 480,000 bags for reshipment.

Spot prices for green coffee, New York market, in early July were 2 to 4 cents below the March highs of around 50 cents per pound for Colombians and Santos 4's, and around 6 cents below March average prices for Ambriz AA's of 42 cents.

Retail prices for roasted coffee in one-pound cans, as compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, averaged 82.8 cents in May, compared with 71.7 cents in January 1964 and 78.9 cents in March.

Action taken by the Council of the International Coffee Agreement during its April meetings will make available to world markets, during the fourth quarter of the coffee year ending September 30, 1964, approximately 725,000 bags of estimated export quota shortfalls. These shortfalls, or quantities by which some countries are expected to fall short of their 1963-64 export quota, have been redistributed among other producer members.

The Fifth Session of the Council of the International Coffee Agreement is scheduled to be held July 28 - August 7, 1964, in London. The fixing of annual export quotas for the coffee year 1964-65, and of quarterly export quotas, are major items on the agenda.

COFFEE: Exports, by country of origin, average 1950-54, annual 1959-63

Country of origin	Average 1950-54	1959 1/	1960 1/	1961 1/	1962 1/	1963 2/
	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/
North America:						
Costa Rica .....	368	722	778	866	957	860
Dominican Republic .....	323	365	487	335	487	450
El Salvador .....	1,101	1,383	1,492	1,443	1,743	1,685
Guatemala .....	919	1,417	1,397	1,349	1,392	1,640
Haiti .....	447	364	394	348	514	390
Honduras .....	142	255	259	210	266	334
Mexico .....	974	1,240	1,384	1,487	1,519	1,110
Nicaragua .....	306	272	363	349	343	460
Trinidad and Tobago .....	4/ 25	41	30	38	28	58
Other 5/ .....	80	195	275	184	295	153
Total North America .....	4,685	6,254	6,859	6,609	7,544	7,140
South America:						
Brazil .....	14,699	17,436	16,819	16,970	16,376	19,513
Colombia .....	5,340	6,413	5,938	5,651	6,561	6,133
Ecuador .....	322	396	539	381	549	500
Peru .....	50	331	440	567	624	668
Venezuela .....	461	470	412	410	322	390
Other 6/ .....	5	35	43	55	115	120
Total South America .....	20,877	25,081	24,191	24,034	24,547	27,324
Africa:						
Angola .....	871	1,483	1,454	1,969	2,615	2,291
Cameroon .....	155	492	509	591	635	668
Central African Republic ...	72	102	99	121	134	125
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	549	1,543	1,313	954	7/ 550	582
Ethiopia .....	491	698	907	950	1,044	1,120
Guinea .....	100	239	267	253	199	210
Ivory Coast .....	1,034	1,745	2,458	2,597	2,377	3,035
Kenya .....	205	438	471	544	516	580
Malagasy Republic .....	603	632	670	664	933	740
Rwanda-Burundi .....	---	---	---	---	383	173
Spanish Guinea .....	94	110	106	110	87	110
Tanganyika .....	281	332	425	417	435	426
Togo .....	47	193	73	171	192	104
Uganda .....	615	1,497	1,978	1,747	2,217	2,438
Other 8/ .....	33	220	248	191	222	250
Total Africa .....	5,150	9,724	10,978	11,279	12,539	12,852
Asia & Oceania:						
India .....	57	240	272	536	314	360
Indonesia .....	416	634	687	1,091	975	1,347
Malaysia 9/ .....	123	454	564	782	476	500
Yemen .....	74	76	70	78	67	60
Other 10/ .....	68	88	88	118	111	149
Total Asia & Oceania .....	738	1,492	1,681	2,605	1,943	2,416
Grand total .....	31,450	42,551	43,709	44,527	46,573	49,732

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ 132,276 pounds each. 4/ 2-year average. 5/ Includes Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamiaca, Panama and Puerto Rico. 6/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 7/ Prior to 1962 Ruandi-Urundi included in Congo (Leopoldville). Now shown as Rwanda-Burundi. 8/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome & Principe and Sierra Leone. 9/ Data for Malaysia represent estimated re-exports not otherwise shown. 10/ Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua & New Guinea and Portuguese Timor.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.



GREEN COFFEE: Wholesale prices Brazil Santos 4's  
Cents per pound

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1945	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6
1946	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	20.6	22.1	22.1	24.1	26.3	26.4	18.7
1947	26.9	27.2	27.7	25.9	23.7	25.3	25.6	26.4	27.3	27.0	27.2	26.8	26.4
1948	26.6	26.4	26.4	26.6	27.0	27.0	27.0	26.8	26.5	26.8	27.6	27.3	26.8
1949	27.0	26.8	26.5	26.1	27.0	27.3	27.7	28.5	30.3	35.5	49.6	49.0	31.8
1950	49.6	48.8	47.1	47.3	46.2	47.8	53.8	55.3	56.1	53.0	51.9	54.0	50.9
1951	55.1	55.5	54.8	54.5	54.4	53.6	53.2	53.6	54.3	54.5	54.3	54.1	54.3
1952	55.0	55.0	54.8	53.5	53.3	53.0	54.5	54.8	54.5	54.0	53.5	53.8	54.1
1953	54.0	55.2	61.8	57.3	55.3	56.0	59.3	61.5	61.5	60.0	58.5	61.3	58.5
1954	72.5	76.0	85.8	87.0	85.5	87.0	88.3	75.5	71.8	70.0	72.0	68.5	78.3
1955	67.0	54.5	58.3	58.0	54.5	58.5	53.5	55.0	61.0	56.8	54.0	53.0	57.0
1956	53.5	57.5	56.0	56.5	57.3	58.0	58.8	60.3	61.5	60.3	60.0	60.3	58.3
1957	61.0	60.9	59.9	59.3	59.3	58.3	56.5	54.5	53.3	54.0	55.3	55.3	57.3
1958	55.3	54.0	55.0	53.8	51.3	48.5	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.1	44.5	42.3	48.9
1959	41.5	41.0	37.8	37.8	37.5	36.5	37.8	36.5	36.0	35.3	37.3	36.1	37.6
1960	36.6	37.0	37.0	37.1	37.3	37.5	36.9	36.4	36.9	36.8	36.5	36.6	36.9
1961	36.8	36.9	37.8	37.3	37.5	37.8	37.5	36.5	35.3	34.0	34.1	34.1	36.3
1962	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	35.0	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.0	34.0	33.8	34.0	34.4
1963	34.0	33.8	33.5	33.5	33.3	34.5	33.8	33.5	33.5	35.3	38.0	38.0	34.6
1964	48.0	46.5	50.5	50.0	49.0								

Source: Department of Labor

GREEN COFFEE: Wholesale prices Colombian Manizales

Cents per pound

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1946	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	24.4	25.2	25.5	29.0	28.8	28.9	21.4
1947	29.5	29.5	30.8	27.7	25.9	27.3	27.8	29.6	30.8	31.9	32.8	32.7	29.7
1948	32.6	31.6	31.2	31.4	31.8	31.3	31.3	31.6	32.0	34.5	36.7	34.7	32.5
1949	33.1	32.4	32.6	31.4	32.6	32.9	33.6	34.1	35.7	38.4	55.2	55.8	37.3
1950	54.0	51.7	49.6	50.0	47.5	51.9	55.0	56.6	59.1	55.7	54.1	57.1	53.5
1951	59.0	60.4	59.7	59.7	59.5	58.4	57.6	57.6	58.4	58.5	59.3	58.9	58.9
1952	59.3	58.3	57.8	56.0	56.8	56.3	57.3	57.3	59.0	57.8	57.5	57.3	57.5
1953	56.3	56.3	62.3	56.8	55.5	56.8	58.3	61.3	64.0	64.0	65.0	66.5	60.2
1954	75.0	78.0	89.5	87.5	85.8	84.5	85.0	77.0	76.0	72.0	78.0	72.5	80.1
1955	72.5	54.0	60.0	60.8	60.0	64.0	61.3	63.0	72.0	72.5	68.3	62.5	64.2
1956	65.8	73.5	72.0	70.5	71.3	76.0	78.0	81.0	82.0	79.0	75.5	69.8	74.5
1957	73.9	72.0	69.0	66.3	65.5	68.3	64.0	64.0	61.3	56.3	59.0	59.0	64.9
1958	58.0	53.8	55.5	54.8	54.3	54.5	52.8	51.0	50.3	50.8	50.8	45.8	52.7
1959	46.5	46.5	45.8	45.8	45.5	44.5	45.3	45.3	45.8	45.5	46.5	44.3	45.6
1960	45.6	46.5	45.3	45.5	45.3	44.8	44.6	45.4	45.3	45.0	44.9	44.0	45.2
1961	44.5	44.6	44.6	44.2	43.9	43.8	44.0	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.3	43.0	43.9
1962	43.0	43.0	42.5	41.8	41.5	40.0	40.3	40.0	40.8	39.9	40.0	40.3	41.1
1963	40.3	39.8	39.8	40.0	39.8	39.0	39.8	39.8	39.8	40.3	41.0	39.8	39.9
1964	48.0	44.8	50.5	49.0	49.8								

Source: Department of Labor

GREEN COFFEE: Wholesale prices Portuguese West Africa Ambriz #2AA

Cents per pound

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1959	31.4	32.0	33.8	33.3	32.8	32.5	32.5	31.3	31.0	30.8	26.8	25.3	31.1
1960	25.0	26.5	27.5	27.0	26.6	26.5	24.1	24.9	25.4	25.8	24.8	22.9	25.5
1961	21.5	21.0	21.3	20.5	19.8	19.3	19.8	19.8	19.5	19.5	20.0	21.0	20.2
1962	21.8	20.8	21.0	21.0	22.0	21.8	21.5	21.5	22.3	21.5	22.0	24.0	21.7
1963	24.8	25.0	27.3	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.5	28.0	31.0	36.3	35.0	28.8
1964	42.2	40.5	42.0	41.2	40.5								

Source: Department of Labor







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